Battle Lines at Close of Great War's Second Year Show Central Powers Holding Nearly All Their Gains

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and gain time. The Russia as pushed into East Prussia, conquered Ruko-wina, invaded Galicia, crossed the Carpathians and even threatened Si-

lesia, but exhausted their armament in April, 1915, and lacked even the es-sentials for defense. The Germans knew it would be impossible for Great Britain and France to have caught up

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Germany and Austria Now Everywhere on Defensive - Mighty Drives of Entente Allies Still Far From Regaining Lost Ground-Losses, 15,355,000; Cost, \$49,350,-000,000.

3,805,000 Killed in the War: Total Casualties 15,355,000

	Killed.	Wounded.		Missing.	Total.
Russia	1,209,000	2,500,000		2,000,000	5,700,000
Germany	900,000	1,900,000		150,000	2,960,000
France	850,000	1,500,000		325,000	2,675,000
Austria-Hungary.	475,000	1,000,000		900,000	2,375,000
Great Britain	160,000	450,000		70,000	680,000
Turkey	75,000	200,000		75,000	350,000
Berbia	60,000	125,000		75,000	260,000
Italy	60,000	100,000	2	30,000	180,000
Belgium	20,000	70,000	а.	50,000	160,000
Bulgaria	6,000	25,000		6,000	35,000
Total	3,805,000	7,870,000		3,680,000	15,355,000

holding back England and France with apparent case on the west front and driving Russia's line back, aiding Bulgaria to crase Serbia from the map and Austria turning the Italian attack into a steady gradual retreat. The second year of the war ends with Germany and Austria everywhere on the defensive, but still holding if area only be considered nearly all of

The second year of the war in Europe began with Germany and Austria

the vast winnings of the eighteen months of their advance.

England and France, aided by an undetermined contingent of Russians have disturbed the deadlock of the trenches in France, denting the German first line, though how seriously only the events of the coming year can determine. France has held off the mighty drive of the Germans at Verdun.

Russia for nearly six months has been driving back into the territory om which Germany and Austria drove her troops earlier in the year, but it is yet far short of recovering Lemberg and Warsaw and the battle grounds over which Germany rolled her masses of men and steel last summer.

France and England, gathering troops first to take Constantinople through the Dardanelles, after achieving the most notable landing of an armed force in military history, were obliged to discard all its costs and abandon the enterprise. A great force soon afterward landed in Greece to recover Serbia from the Bulgarians and to give the allies dominance in the Balkans, has been singularly inactive for many months. A British expedition to Bagdad under Gen. Townshend was surrounded by the Turks and surrendered after a pretentious relief expedition had been held back. Further east, from the Caucasus, the Turks have been driven in from their frontier for hundreds of miles by the Russians.

The forces of Japan have not been cruiser Hampshire, on which he was

many declared war against Portugal
March 9, 1916, after Portugal seized
all German merchant ships within her
boundaries.

The cost of the far in men and all German merchant ships within her boundaries.

The cost of the war in men and treasure is estimated by various authorities as from 12,500,000 to 15,000,000 killed, wounded and missing, and from \$45,000,000,000 to \$50,000,000,000.

The year has seen a suspension of Germany's indiscriminate submarine compaign against merchantmen; the specificular adventures of the German Embassy, due to charges of fomenting trouble among laborers in American munition plants, and a campaign of destruction in American factories and allied cargo carriers in American ports. May 5, 1916, Germany uttered a promise to revise her submarine activities according to the American conception of the applicamarine merchantman across the Atlantic; it has seen the greatest naval battle in the history of the world—off Jutland, May 31. Mighty as the conflict was, it had no conclusive result, and both navies celebrated the outcome as a victory.

Field Marshal Earl Kitchener was drowned with his staff when the

ENGLAND'S WORK DURING YEAR IN RECRUITING AND ORGANIZING

LONDON, July 29.—Success in modern warfare isn't measured in terms of real estate. If it were, Great Britsin and her allies might point with considerable pide to the acquisition in the last two years of more than three times the acreage of the German and the Grand Fleet, the First Lord of the Admiralty failed to read between the lines that the British had really won the greatest naval battle since Trafalgar.

Instead of featuring this, Balfour dolefully emphasized the great losses sustained by the British losses had been acreased. three times the acreage of the Ger-

iand is about a fall into the bands of Gen. Smuts, and his Helgian and Portuguese friends—a mere matter of some 254,079 square miles, or in itself 175,299 square miles larger than Ger-

The last year on the western front eginning of the Somme offensive.

sooth sides, but the lines of the op-posing armies follow much the same ourse as they did in August of 1915, both armies, their losses recruited, re-pain unbroken. been tremendous losses on The navy's really hardest work has

Even if the British losses had been man empire.

The second anniversary of the war finds the allies in possession of all the former great Teutonic colonies except German East Africa. Latest advices indicate that this particular parcel of land is about a fall into the bands of of most naval strategists in these parts.

After all, the Jutland battle was but an incident. It was a day's work —a hard day 'hat sent thousands of brave men to death, and filled homes throughout England with widows and orphans—but it was merely part of the great scheme.

points armies follow much the same points are fall to a regular to the first points and at times thrilling that it much and the first points are followed by the same points are for a properly included with the same points are followed by the same points are followed by the same points are followed by the first points are followed by the same points are followed by the first points are

THE WEST PRONT
GAINS ARE INDICATED BY THE
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BLACK LINE SHOWS

SHOW RUSSIAN FRONT

SCALE OF MILES

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CHOTYN

etopped the advance of Gen. Townshend's forces within twenty miles of
Bagdad and drove him back to Kutel-Amara, besieging him there. In
Persia the gendarmeric revolted
against the Government, embarrassing the Russians. In the Baikans,
after the complete conquest of Berbia and much of Albania, the Austrians invaded Montenegro, and before the end of January all the Baikan penjanula, with the excention of kan peninsula, with the exception of Greece, Roumania and a little corner of Albania, was in the hands of the group of Central Empires.

ported part of the troops from the Russian front to the Save and the Danube for another offensive against Serbia, which, after her victory over the Austrians, had only 250,000 effective men left to oppose them.

The alines, heavily engaged in the Dardanetics, had to fare either the eventuality of the crushing of Serbia and an unouponed junction of the armies of the Teutonic powers with those of the Russian-Turkish coalition, or the addition burden of a campaign in the Balkans.

But it was too late to save Serbia attacked by the Buigarians on Oct. I, when the Germans and Austrians, under Field Marshal von Mackensen, already had taken Beigrade. Though they fought berolonly, the Serbians were overwhelmed by attacks from two sides and driven into Albania, while the armies of the Central Powers formed a junction with the Buigarians and opened the routs to Constantinopie.

New difficulties developed for the allies. In Mesopotamia the Turks stopped the advance of Gen. Town-

Two Years' Cost of the War Based on Official Statements

Germany 13,600,000,000 8,500,000,000 000,000,000 60,000,000 100,000,000

Average daily cost, \$67,510,259. The cost of the war has now creased one-third above the average of the first two years, and is present \$100,000,000 per day.

Other countries

that in the Battle of the Somme they were able to reply to the French and British guns in the proportion of only one shot for abree.

The allies have caught up with the advantage of the central powers in preparation, and any further modifications of the respective positions of the contending forces, it is believed, must be a reconquest of invaded territory by the allies.

What is now no longer a secret in

The Battle of Verdun, if ordered with the intention of interfering with the intention of interfering with the offensive plans of the allies, in nowise diminished the chances of carrying them out, whatever the fate of the discarded fortress. The heroic defense of Verdun obliged the Germans to prolong during five months a vast daily expenditure of projectiles that was expected to continue only a few days, and has so drawn upon their reserves of munitions invaded territory by the allies. What is now no longer a secret in France may well be made known. France and Great Britain, numerically equipped with full quotas of submarines, had to discover at the beginning of the war their underwater boats were hopelessily inferior. These deficiencies have been remedied. In the mean time the British, by unwavering and faultiess support of their traditions, have left their allies free to reinforce themselves without haste or waste.

DATES OF BIG EVENTS

IN THE SECOND YEAR

OF THE WAR IN EUROPE

Aug. 4, 1915—German-Austrian army takes Warsaw.

Dec. 1, 1915—Turks defeat British before Bagdad.

Dec. 12, 1915—Bulgarians force evacuation of Macedonia by Berbians.

Jan. 19, 1916—British evacuate Gallippili.

Feb. 23, 1916—Crown Prince begins assault on Verdun.

April 20, 1916—Russians break through into Eastern Asia Minor.

April 29, 1916—British Bagdad expedition surrenders to Turks at Kut-el-Amars.

May 31, 1916—New that the resting the prosting with destroyed the prestige which accrued from the Eritish management of the proposition of the sales of the more difficult for Russias to launch the marvellous offensive which she is now conducting. Profiting by the situation, Gen. Cadorna attacked the Austrians so energetically that their removal from the Alps to the Carpathians to fight the Russian has been out of the question.

The difficulties of the war which littly is waging may be understood built to the results of the work behind the supplies for nearly two-thirds of his enormous mass of men.

The realits of the work behind the supplies for nearly two-thirds of the work behind the supplies for nearly two-thirds of the work behind the supplies for nearly two-thirds of the Austrians, they have to be dug out of their nests, 10,000 feet up amid to tentered district. If Austria has added the more district. If Austria has condenses it would have gern much nore difficult for Russia to launch the entered district. If Austria has condenses it would have gern much nore difficult for Russia to launch the marvellous offensive which she is now conducting. Profiting by the situation, Gen. Cadorna attacked the Austrians so entered that their removal from the Alps to the Carpathians to fight the Russian has been out of the Russian has been out of the question.

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RUSSIA'S RENEWED CONFIDENCE

shows that Germany has since then accomplished a greater destruction of enemy merchant shipping than has ever been achieved in the world.

By the composite wisdom of her statesmen and economists and the willingness of her people to undergo individual sacrifices such shortages of food as might otherwise have brought sore distress to a beleaguered nation have been avoided. The finances of the nation have righted themselves in the markets of the world from the conspiracy to discredit the German mark, and Germany has not yet called to the colors the conscript class of the current year—though France has already the class of 1917 in actual service and the class of 1918 in preparatory training.

RUSSIA'S RENEWED CONFIDENCE
AIDED BY WORK OF ITALIANS

Russia's resistance to the GermanAustrian invasion first became effective at Tarnopol, Sept. 3, 1915, 2000
after the Emperor Nicholas placed it actual command and transferred the Grand Duke Nicholas to the Caucasus. By the end of fall the advanced German line was nowhere successfully aggressive and in many situations was on the defensive. There followed a luil through the winter until June.

This period was one of tremendous accomplishment in the collecting of munitions and the training of men. Though official figures are banned, the estimates of the number of effective soldiers Russian on whas in the field and under training run as high the field and under training run as high the Russians has been out of the first year of 1918 in preparation of proper attacked to Find the class of 1918 in preparation of the preparation, and the class of 1918 in preparation of proper attacked verdun, the class of 1918 in preparation of proper and attacked verdun, the class of 1918 in preparation of proper and the class of 1918 in preparation of proper and the class of 1918 in preparation of proper and the class of 1918 in preparation of proper and the class of 1918 in preparation of proper and the class of 1918 in preparation of proper and the class of 1918 in preparation of proper and the class of 1918 in preparation of proper and the class of 1918 in preparation of proper and the class of 1918 in preparation of proper and the class of 1918 in preparation of proper and the class of 1918 in preparation of proper and the class of 1918 in preparation of proper and the class of 1918 in preparation of proper and the class of 1918 in preparation of proper and the class of 1918 in preparation of proper and the class of 1918 in preparation of proper and the proper which preparation propers under the propers and the class of 1918 in the form and the propers and the propers and the propers and t string out communications and sup-

April 20, 1916 — Russians break through into Eastern Asia Minor. April 29, 1916—British Bagdad expedition surrenders to Turks at Kutsel-Amara.

I-Amara.

May 31, 1916—Naval battle off Jutland.

July 1, 1916—British-French drive begins on Somme.

Italy began her operations just at begins on Somme.

Tally began her operations just at begins on Somme.

The Austrians have always been on the Austrians have always been on the defensive, and have lost about the defensive and have lost about the defensive and have lost about the defensive and

TEUTONS HAVE WON ADVANTAGE. **VIEW OF BERLIN AND VIENNA**

Britain and France to have caught up in nine months with the Germans forty-five years' preparations and feit tremselves free, dealing first with France, to turn upon the Russian armies.

Nine divisions transported from the France-British front reinforced the Austrians and the offensive against the Russians began in May. By the early dashes of Russian troops into territory selected not because of military importance but because of lits heipless, unprotected position; the Battle of the Somme, beginning amonth ago, is still in progress. By desperation which must be a measure of the extremity of the situation the British, using troops from the Germans as did the loudly heralded French charge in the week beginning Sept. 25 last, which ended with a contession of its impotency to budge the Germans defensive line except by scarring it in the first impact. The Battle of the Somme, beginning a month ago, is still in progress. By desperation which must be a measure of the extremity of the situation the British, using troops from the Germans as did the loudly heralded French charge in Champagne in the, week beginning Sept. 25 last, which ended with a contession of its impotency to budge the Germans defensive line except by scarring it in the first impact. The Battle of the Somme, beginning and then Germans and vast areas of Russian territory, inflicting losses in the line and arms so that not uptil the last ten or twelve weeks has it the last ten or twelve weeks h Nicholas's troops defended to the second with clubs during the long retreat, in which was accomplished the second miracle of the war, the continuity of their line being everywhere maintained as well as the integrity of the thined as well as the integrity of the thined as well as the integrity of the second manner of the derman attacking the second manner of the se though most of the German attacking Russian armies.

The Battle of Arras in June, 1915, force was withdrawn for agricultural was considered to have proved the silles, man for man, able to beat the Germans in the offensive, other things cuperation and for strengthening the concrete on the western front. force was withdrawn for agricultural and manufacturing purposes, for re-the British fleet to battle off Jutland cuperation and for strengthening the May 31, inflicted terrific losses upon

deld tactics as the war progressed to break the Italian oriensive and powerful projectiles to break through concrete-armored lines.

The end of the first year of the war freet on pro-ally agitators in the Balmoval from the grand command of moval from the grand command of

Germans in the offensive, other things being equal, but the munitions and artillery of the opposing forces were not yet equal. The transformation of field tactics as the war progressed multiplied the need for heavy guns and powerful projectiles to break the Italian offensive and to break the Italian territory, a highly quieting the same of the second territo losses upon a command which believed itself so strong that it was invuinerable in the mass and then retired as a winner from a conflict before the inequality in numbers enabled the British to change the result.

are not regarded as vital to any Ger

the German fleet in order to satisfy von Bethmann-Hollweg and to con-vince the United States and other neutral nations of the friendly deferthe German navy is still that of von

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